The Examiner objected to the Abstract of the Disclosure as not covering the character of the subject matter covered by the technical disclosure. Applicants have provided a new abstract.

Figure 17 was objected to for failing to include separate labels for partial views presented on two sheets. Figure 17 is contained on one sheet in the submitted formal drawings; therefore, Applicants request withdrawal of this objection as was discussed during the telephonic interview with Examiner.

Examiner objected to the Specification for failing to provide descriptions of Figures 11, 12, and 15 in the detailed description of the invention. Applicants have corrected typographical errors which identified "Figure 11" as "Figure 7" on Page 53, Line 25, and which identified "Figure 12" as "Figure 11" on Page 58, Line 27. Applicants respectfully submit that Figure 15 is properly described in the detailed description beginning on Page 41, Line 1.
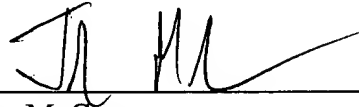
CONCLUSION

Applicants submit that the above-identified Application is in condition for allowance and respectfully requests such action.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees required to Deposit Account 01-0657.

A telephone call to the below-signed attorney is invited if it would speed allowance or clarity of any argument.

Respectfully submitted,

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September 3, 1999
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MOTOROLA

Communications Linking Protocol
Software Interface Specifications
'Short Form Address With Message' Protocol

21 June, 1995, Distribution edition

an External Data I/O Transaction Protocol

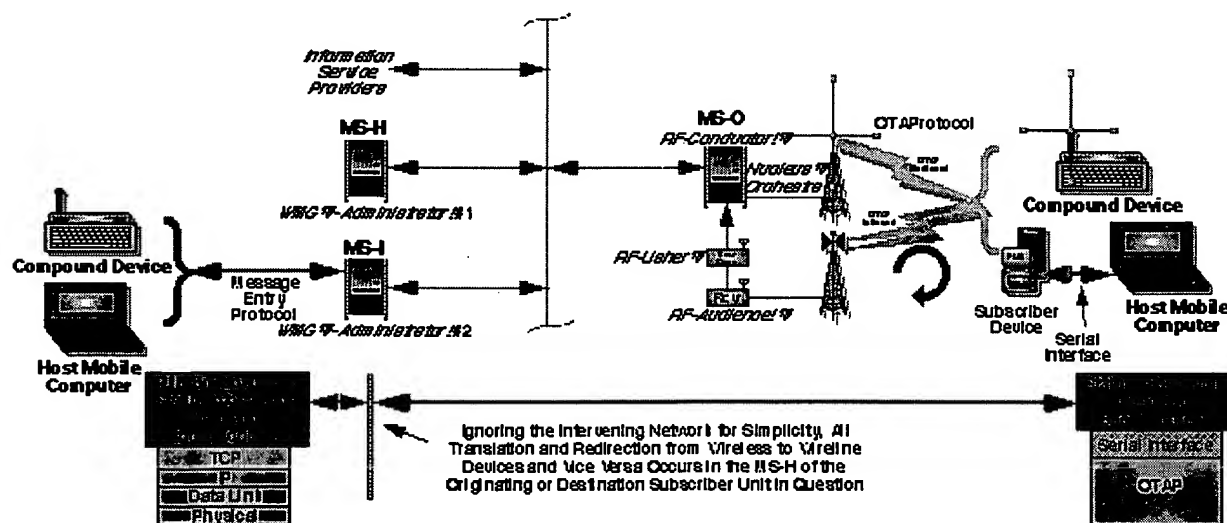# 2.0 General Description

2.1 System Overview

Figure 1 - Protocol in Relation to the Two-Way Messaging Network

The 'Short Form Address with Message' External Data I/O Transaction protocol defines a method of transferring HEX/Binary information to or from a subscriber unit to the subscriber unit's 'Home'

messaging system (MS-H) for interpretation and disposition.

- The 'Home' system is defined as that network node holding the subscriber database definition of the subscriber unit in question.
- A 'subscriber unit' is defined as a messaging device known to the messaging system and may consist of a standalone wireless device, a compound wireless device, or a wireline device.
- Wireline devices may also exist that are unknown to the messaging system. These must use anonymous access methods.
- The native mode of this protocol is defined for the wireless domain. A TDP-encapsulated (Telocator Data Paging suite of protocols) version exists for the wireline domain.

In the wireless domain, guaranteed delivery is accomplished through the use of the device-specific over-the-air protocol (e.g., ReFLEX™). In the wireline domain, guaranteed delivery is accomplished through the use of the IP stack as defined in the TDP Telocator Message Entry (TME) protocol.

2.2 General Transaction Format

As in other two-way messaging HEX/Binary information transfers, the use of the 'Short Form Address with Message' External Data I/O Transaction protocol is identified through a specific Status Information Field value. The Status Information Field, as defined in the ReFLEX™ and InFLEXion™ over the air protocol specifications, is the first eight bits of application layer information in a forward channel HEX/Binary packet or a reverse channel Data Unit. It provides the information needed for the processing of the data included in the information content (e.g., FAX, EMail, agent scripts, files). The general format for such information transfers is shown below.

TABLE 1. General Information Transfer Data Format

Field	Definition	(Size)
Status Information Field	Defines Transaction Protocol Used	(one octet)
Transaction	Transfers Information via the Identified Protocol	(variable)

A Status Information Field value of '0x13' identifies that the 'Short Form Address with Message' External Data I/O Transaction protocol's encoding rules are to be used in the interpretation of the incoming and/or outgoing message.

These encoding rules allow the bi-directional transfer of the information needed to accomplish such tasks as requesting the MS-H to send a message to another system-linked subscriber unit, to receive a message from or send a message to a single, Internet-accessible source, to update parameters from a System command, or to use Extended Misc. Bits to request system or database tree-structured information (similar in nature to the concept of a software or network 'agent').

Such information transfers are accomplished by defining the destination address (when sending a message) or identifying the origination address (when receiving a message), by identifying the type and characteristics of the information content included in the message, by providing the message, and by providing a return address for responses, receipts, and the like. Interpretation of these fields and disposition of the information contained therein is accomplished in the MS-H of the subscriber unit in question.
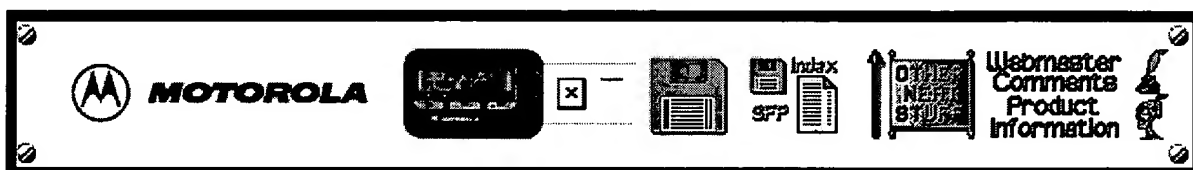
TABLE 2. Short Form Address with Message Format

Field	Definition	(Size)
Address-Related	Define and Provide the Destination or Origination Address	(variable)
Information Content Qualifiers	Define the Message-Related Options Desired or to be Used	(five octets)
Information Content	Transfer Information via the Identified Protocol	(variable)
Return Address	Define the Return Address to be Used	(variable)

The 'Address-Related' fields provide the destination or origination address of the included message by defining the length of the actual address field, the format of the address within the address field, and the actual address information. The sender of the message supplies this address as the destination address of the included message. The recipient of the message interprets this address as the origination address of the included message. The translation of this field from recipient to originator is accomplished within the two-way messaging network. Optionally, these fields provide system-related transaction information. In those situations where the recipient of the message is known to be unable to process the included higher level transactions, the Address field will be passed as ASCII to the device, where applicable.

The 'Information Content Qualifiers' fields provide processing data related to the included message content by defining the associated message number of the transaction in process, by requesting specific responses (e.g., device ack, user ack, multiple choice response).

The 'Information Content' fields provide the length and the content of the actual transferred information. These fields also include information related to the interpretation of the content of the transferred information. In those situations where the recipient of the message is known to be unable to process the included higher level transactions, the Message Body field will be passed as ASCII to the device, where applicable.

The 'Return Address' fields provide the address to be used for the responses requested in the 'Information Content Qualifiers' fields, above, by defining the length of the actual address field, the format of the address within the address field, and the actual address information. If no response is requested or the system-database-identified address for this subscriber is to be used, then these fields collapse to only the length field. In those situations where the recipient of the message is known to be unable to process the included higher level transactions, the Return Address field will be passed as ASCII to the device, where applicable.

rkl

Last Update: 21 April, 1996